





## Co-day's Advertisements.

**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**  
TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), 2ND AUGUST, 1895,  
AT 2.45 P.M.  
**COMPETITION, LONG RANGE CUP.**  
Rangefinder, 700 and 500 yards. Ten shots  
and 1 sighting at each distance. Entrance fee,  
50 cents.  
A. S. PALMER,  
Honorary Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [150]

## GOVERNMENT BILLS.

**TENDERS FOR SPECIE—MEXICAN DOLLARS.** Current in this Colony, and weighing 7.7, in Exchange for Sterling Bills, Drawn at 10 days' sight, on the London Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the District Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M. on TUESDAY, the 6th August, 1895.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for sums less than £100.  
The Tenders to be in Duplicate and in sealed covers, addressed to the District Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."  
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

G. K. MOORE,  
Major, A.P.D.,  
Acting District Paymaster, China,  
Her Majesty's Treasury Office,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1023]

**NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.**  
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or Crew of the American Ship *Paramita*.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1024]

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED.**  
BY a steady, highly respectable and well educated AMERICAN CITIZEN who speaks several CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES and desires an engagement either as sailor or as cook. Good References.  
Apply to  
P.  
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1027]

**"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.  
THE Steamship  
"GLENORCHY"  
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.  
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-DAY.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 10th instant, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1031]

**"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.**  
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"GLENARTNEY"  
Captains J. Macgregor will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1032]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
FOR SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW.  
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CANTON, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW and FORTS on the YANGTZE).  
The Company's Steamship  
"TAISANG"  
Captains Wille, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1033]

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
THE Steamship  
"LYEEMOON,"  
Captains G. Hesseman, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1034]

**FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).**  
THE Steamship  
"STRATHESE,"  
Captains Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1035]

**"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.**  
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"BENMOHR,"  
Captains Clark, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M.  
Rate of Freight for Mailing 25/- per ton of 40 cubic feet.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1036]

## Co-day's Advertisements.

**NOTICE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES WILLIAM BERNHARD VON BOSE, of Canton, in the Empire of China, Merchant and Commissioner, a Member of the Firm of CARLOWITZ AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, in the Empire of China and elsewhere as Merchants and Commission Agents, having duly sent his PETITION and AFFIDAVIT in support thereof to the Colonial Secretary's Office, intends to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, under the Provisions of Ordinance No. 16 of 1875 and No. 2 of 1886, for leave to Register a certain TRADE MARK in the Register of Trade Marks, in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Hongkong, in the Name of the said Firm of CARLOWITZ & Co., and that the said Trade Mark is intended to be used for the purpose of affixing to the GOODS upon which such Trade Mark has hitherto been or is intended to be used, viz., BEERS OF ALL KINDS in which Goods the said CARLOWITZ & Co. deal and such Trade Mark is intended to be used for the purpose of distinguishing such Goods as being the Goods sold by the said Firm of CARLOWITZ & Co.  
And further take Notice that a facsimile of the said Trade Mark can be inspected at any time at the Office of the Colonial Secretary, or at the Office of the Undersecretary, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.  
And further take Notice that provided no valid objection is raised to such registration within 3 months from the date hereof the said Trade Mark will be Registered in the Register of Trade Marks, in the Office of the Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Hongkong, in the Name of the said Firm of CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Dated the 2nd day of August, 1895.  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for CARLOWITZ & Co.  
[1037]

**THE PUNJON MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of this Company held at the Company's Office, Consignee House, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd August, 1895, a FINAL CALL OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE was made upon All Members holding Ordinary Shares of the Company, and that the sums will be PAYABLE to the SECRETARY at the Office of the Company, or to Messrs. SYKE & Co., the Company's Agents at Singapore, on or before TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1895.  
And Notice is also given that, in accordance with Clause 41 of the Company's Articles of Association, if the Sum Payable in respect of any Call be not PAID on or before the said 3rd September, 1895, the Holder for the time being of the Share in respect of which the Call shall have been made shall pay Interest for the same, at the rate of TEN DOLLARS per Centum per Annum, from the said 3rd September, 1895, to the time of the actual Payment.  
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to note that SCRP must be sent in when Paying Calls, in order that such Payments may be endorsed thereon.  
The Secretary is  
JAMES B. DUNCAN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1895. [1038]

**BROWN, JONES & CO.**  
DEALERS IN  
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE AND  
HONGKONG GRANITE CEMETERY  
MEMORIALS.  
LETTERS CUT AND FILLED WITH IMPERISHABLE  
LEAD CEMENT.

**Intimations.**  
DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.  
AERATED WATERS.  
SIMPLE AERATED WATER.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.  
GINGER ALE.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a daily qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.  
Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, RESTAURANTS and other Large Consumers.  
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1895. [1039]

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**  
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
AERATED WATERS.

**OUR AERATED WATER FACTORY** is situated in the best English Machinery, embodying the latest improvements in the trade.  
The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness exercised in the manufacture throughout.  
The water used is proved by repeated analysis to be absolutely pure.  
For COAST PORTS, where no postal and telegraphic facilities are available, the water is sent in specially constructed tins, and is delivered in good order.

## Intimations.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.  
Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG." And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.  
The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—  
PURE AERATED WATER  
SODA WATER  
LEMONADE  
POTASH WATER  
SELTZER WATER  
LITHIA WATER  
SARSAPARILLA WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or soiled, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing AERATED WATER, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.**  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1895.

**THE Hongkong Telegraph**  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1895.

**THE SITUATION IN FORMOSA.**  
We have received a letter from Taiwanfoo of recent date in which the probable arrival there of any Japanese force is stated to be postponed for two or three months at the earliest. The heavy seas rolling in on the coast along the coast will prevent any approach by sea or even any effective bombardment. An advance by land will be opposed foot by foot by the Chinese regulars and irregulars, and by the difficulties of the country intersected everywhere by streams which, while the rains last, are impassable torrents. When the Japs do get possession of Taiwanfoo and the coast it will only be to find that Liu with his Black Flags will then have retreated the hills and commenced a fierce guerrilla warfare. The writer of the letter in question anticipates years of fighting for the Japanese before their mastery of the island is completed. Liu's men have all the experience gained in Tonquin against the French. They are kept in perfect order and are under complete control. They never enter the settlement, although camped all round it, and when Liu called on the French troops to leave he was in a position to secure to the settlement the peace and good order he offered to guarantee. A short time since some 300 savages of the Bikan tribe paraded in the camp and afforded ocular demonstration of the fact that they were in all respects at one with the Black Flags and that there had been no rupture as was supposed. This Bikan tribe is the same with whom the Japanese in 1874 had trouble, and to punish whom they invaded Formosa. They are said to be famous shots and fearless warriors. Liu has been vilified in many respects. He is not greedy of money. He is animated by a true patriotic feeling and only stopped in Formosa at the earliest request of his fellow countrymen. He hopes for foreign intervention, if only he can keep the Japanese at bay for three or four months, and he anticipates the possible future independence of the "Beautiful Isle." Liu is described in the letter as "just, energetic, thoroughly upright, and an object of almost superstitious veneration of the people," while the foreign residents are reported to admire him exceedingly and given him great credit for the order he maintains. The missionaries are all quietly back in their missions and the Chinese and Indian merchants in their offices. We are pleased to learn from one in a position to know that Liu is not quite so black as he has been painted and that there is one Chinese General in the world who is able and willing to keep his troops under discipline; but we would be glad to have Liu's position more clearly defined. Is he, as he undoubtedly was in Tonquin, in the service of the Chinese Government, or is he in rebellion alike against his own government as well as against the Japanese?

**REUTER'S TELEGRAM.**  
THE SPEAKERSHIP.  
LONDON, August 1st.  
It is understood that the Cabinet will not oppose the re-election of the Right Hon. Wm. Gellie as Speaker to the House of Commons.

**THE REVOLT IN MACEDONIA.**  
The Times states that the revolt in Macedonia has collapsed although deadly fighting will continue.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.**  
Mr. Gladstone will address a meeting at Chester on the 6th instant on the Armenian question. Several influential supporters of Lord Salisbury will be present.

**DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT A FUNERAL.**  
The funeral of Mr. Stansfield was held upon his property at an opportunity for a demonstration of his wealth, with the result that the scene of the funeral was a disgraceful one, and the funeral was a disgraceful one.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

OWING to an accident to her propeller, the steamship *Ships* will have to go to dock and will not leave for Bombay for 15 days hence.

MONDAY the 5th instant, being a Bank Holiday, it will be observed as a holiday in all the Government departments with the exception of the Police Court.

M. ALBERT, the new Commander of the French garrison at Chantaboon, Siam, arrived at Chantaboon a few days ago and at once assumed charge of the Garrison.

It is reported that the Military Contribution of Hongkong has been fixed at 17½ of the revenue of the Colony, i.e. the same as will now be levied in the Straits Settlements.

A WARRANT has been issued at the instance of Captain TUNNARD, of the *Victor Emmanuel*, for the apprehension of Private Owen, Reeves, and Craddock of the Royal Marines.

STILL "on the job"—At the Magistracy to-day a private of the Rifle Brigade was fined \$3 for being on the "pence" last night, and was also ordered to pay \$1 for damaging a rickshaw.

THE Post office will be opened on Monday from 8 to 9 a.m. only. Correspondence for the Peak and Kowloon may be posted up to 9 a.m. The night box will be left open, but the Money Order office will be entirely closed for the day.

THE fifty-eighth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will be held at the Company's office, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, at noon to-morrow.

FROM reliable Chinese sources we learn that the monthly sales of opium were held in Calcutta yesterday, Patna fetching 1,332 rupees and Benares 1,312 per chest, as compared with Rs. 1,390 and Rs. 1,388, respectively, at the July sale.

THE half-yearly meeting of the Singapore Marine Club was held on the 25th ultimo. Mr. W. Gutteridge presided, and about thirty members attended. The accounts, which were characterized as eminently satisfactory, were passed unanimously.

CAPTAIN Nicholl, of the Sultan of Kedah's service, late Commander of the *Good Luck*, is likely to come to Hongkong shortly to order a new yacht for His Highness and to superintend the construction thereof. The *Straits Maritime Journal* understands that the new vessel is to be about 150 tons burthen, with fittings and appliances quite up to date.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow night on Wednesday next by the members of the "Voluntary Club" of the Royal Engineers. The prices of admission are merely nominal and the programme consists of two farcical sketches entitled "Sturton" and "The Doctor" and a number of comic songs. The programme will be published in our midday "Extra" to-morrow.

THE British troopship *Tamar* brought a long and successful career to an end when she made fast to her buoy in the harbor at 9 o'clock this afternoon. The *Tamar* has been sent out to take the place of the old *Victor Emmanuel* which has been receiving ship here for upwards of a quarter of a century. The *Tamar* brought out some men for the garrison at Singapore, but owing to the prevalence of cholera in the sister colony she was met at Penang by H.M.S. *Mercury* which took the Singapore contingent to their destination, thus enabling the *Tamar* to avoid detention in the Straits. The *Tamar* brought the following additions for the garrison and the Far Eastern squadron—Capt. Blair; Staff Comm. Robinson and Rowlett; Lieut. Colbeck, Barber, and Cayley; Sub-Lieut. Duffin, Warren, and Cator; midshipmen Anderson, Goldie, Nixon, Cox, Backhouse, Dringman, and Mallory; First Engineer Lock; Engineer Murray; Asst. Engineer, Bonnaville and Smith; staff Surgeon Keays; Staff Paymaster Hubbard; Asst. Paymaster Underwood; Clerk, Griffiths; Boatwain Spry; Bailly, Perkins, and Conner; Gunner Saunders; Carpenter Blodgett, and 701 men.

THE following is the 5th Fusiliers, which speaks for itself, appears in the Singapore *Free Press* of the 26th ultimo.  
TO THE EDITOR.  
DEAR SIR—I have sent a copy of the accompanying letter regarding the Fusiliers to the Editor of the *Straits Times*, will you please also publish it in the *Singapore Free Press*, and oblige,  
Yours faithfully,  
R. H. W. PLUNKETT,  
Lieut. Col., R. A.  
Pearls Hill, 26th July, 1895.

THE FUSILIERS.  
SIR—In justice to the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, I wish to make the following remarks on the article in the *Straits Times* of Saturday, July 15th, 1895, which made serious charges against the Battalion.  
As the Officer Commanding the Troops in the Straits Settlements at the time, I have most carefully examined the Regimental returns and the Police and Magistrates' Courts returns, from the date of arrival of the Battalion (16th March, 1895) to 31st July, 1895, and find that instead of a considerably over a hundred men having been "sent back" as stated, only seven cases, on a proportion of about one thirtieth, instead of an eighth as estimated by the writer. This shows the gross inaccuracy of the article.  
I trust you will now express regret at having published the article in question.  
R. H. W. PLUNKETT,  
Lieut. Colonel, R.A.  
Singapore, 26th July, 1895.

THE *Straits Times* states—"Due enquiry will be made, and if Colonel Plunkett's statement of gross inaccuracy is just, proper amends will be offered. In the meantime, we express no view on the matter."

## A CHOLERA REMEDY.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter received from so highly esteemed a resident in the Colony as Mr. Ho Amel. We hope with him that the publication of his letter will lead to a careful examination and analysis being made of the medicines he recommends. Cholera is a terrible disease and no effort should be spared to discover an efficient remedy against its attacks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."  
DEAR SIR—I have read with horror the death records from cholera prevailing everywhere of late, and I can only express my sympathy with those who have not taken my cholera powder as a cure, for had they done so many might have been saved from sudden death. As a matter of fact it is on record that many have been cured and restored to perfect health by taking my cholera powder in Hongkong and elsewhere.

The reason of it not being availed of by Europeans as well as by Chinese is, I believe, simply because it is a made-up mixture by Chinese, and has not been approved of and certified by European professional men. Consequently it is considered not an empirical medicine. But that is not the reason why it should not be tried and adopted as such. These pills and syrups sold in all European druggist shops (the secrets of which are unknown) so long as it is found so efficient a cure for such disease. The ingredients of my cholera remedy were submitted to Dr. J. M. Aikin, for analysis and a report, which is as follows:—

"Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1890.  
"Dear Mr. Ho Amel,—Herewith I have much pleasure in forwarding you a report on the contents of the cholera powder.  
"With the assistance of Mr. Lucas, Assistant Apothecary, and Mr. U. J. Kai, student Apothecary, I have traced to their origin most of the ingredients.  
"As the powder contains so many a valuable drug I have no doubt it is useful as a stomachic and carminative.  
"Its supposed efficacy in cholera may be due to the presence of certain vegetable astringents, associated with aromatic and mercurial compounds. The latter, however, are so insubstantial that I cannot say at present how they act, and as there are several drugs about which I am not sure I should not like to say definitely whether it is beneficial or otherwise.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. M. AIKIN."

Besides sending the ingredient to Dr. Aikin for analysis I also, during the same year, sent specimens of the ingredients of the remedy packed in the boxes to the different European Medical Boards. Through their written reports here for the analysis in the hope of its universal adoption I found beneficial. Whether the different Medical Boards have taken the trouble to analyze the same I don't know, as up to this date I have heard nothing from any of the Medical Boards in question, excepting the acknowledgement of same, with thanks.

My remedy is not only good for cholera, but it is also good for bubonic plague, as two cases of cure were brought to my notice during the epidemic of plague last year. One of a woman of over forty years of age, with a large family was cured in six hours, by taking one bottle, and the other was a girl of five years of age who was restored to her senses and health by taking one-third of a bottle. The bubo on the upper part of the breast increased from the size of a white pea to the size of an egg in less than half an hour. It vanished in the short time of three hours after a second bottle was taken. In the case of the girl, she recovered her senses in minutes after taking the powder, but the bubo was in evidence until the next day. They are both well and hearty now and live in the Colony, and the husband of the woman and the father of the girl came and thanked me for saving the lives of the persons in question by administering my powder, and remarked that but for my cholera powder they would unquestionably have been sent to the Glass Works do, at Kennedytown, on the 1st of August, 1895, as they were both well and hearty now and live in the Colony, and the husband of the woman and the father of the girl came and thanked me for saving the lives of the persons in question by administering my powder, and remarked that but for my cholera powder they would unquestionably have been sent to the Glass Works do, at Kennedytown, on the 1st of August, 1895, as they were both well and hearty now and live in the Colony, and the husband of the woman and the father of the girl came and thanked me for saving the lives of the persons in question by administering my powder, and remarked that but for my cholera powder they would 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exist without air, and microorganisms, requiring air to live. On the first action of this chlorine compound is simple. As their name indicates, they cannot live in the presence of oxygen. Their extinction, therefore, is swift and sure. The destruction of the microbe which requires free oxygen to support life is equally certain. They are consumed instantaneously by the corrosive action of the gas. Although water renders the application of M. Hermite's system considerably cheaper it is not essential to it. Where not procurable a solution of chloride of magnesium can be used instead. Here a purified chemical action is produced, giving precisely similar results. But at Haverly, M. Hermite has found the opportunity for which he has long been waiting. There is seawater in abundance, and an enterprising Municipality. A central station has been constructed, supplied with the necessary electric plant and convenient tanks, in which the disinfectant is prepared in sufficient quantities. By a simple arrangement of pipes and ducts this is distributed through the streets like water or gas. It can also be laid on to the houses, which, when once supplied with the disinfectant, help to purify the main drain, instead of adding, as is now the case, to the general contamination. The hygienic character of dwellings must obviously be greatly increased by this means. There can be no sewer gas to escape through defective pipes or traps, and, as we have seen, all microbes perish in the solution. Sewage thus treated has been submitted to the severest examination, but French bacteriologists have sought in vain for these microscopic forms of life which wage a constant war with the human race.

In scale towns, where the Hermite system seems to be peculiarly adapted, the only expense of importance is that of motive power. But when the seawater has been stored in suitable reservoirs, "electrolyzed" and distributed, compensation at once begins in the economizing of the ordinary water supply, which is no longer required for flushing purposes. An adequate and wholesome water supply is one of the problems which future generations must solve. The demand increases steadily with the expansion of communities and the growth of civilized habits. At present about one-half is wasted in flushing drains and cleansing streets. It is quite conceivable that the use of electrolyzed seawater for these and other purposes in towns not remote from the coast line would immensely add to our store of potable water, as well as to its purity. But, apart from this important question, a system under which sewage can be robbed of all poisonous and noxious properties by chemical treatment is an ideal one. The use of antiseptics is becoming a new law of life. It now only remains to apply it to the disposal of our sewage. To free our drains of all septic matter, and to destroy some of the deadliest disease-afflicting germs, there is every reason to believe it is beyond our power. When we are threatened by a cholera epidemic we begin to look to our sanitary armour—that is, to ask Science what she can do to protect us. To disinfect our sewers has hitherto been so costly that we have preferred to poison our rivers and contaminate our soil. Investigators of the recent outbreak of cholera at Calcutta have assured us that the disease was conveyed either by means of mussels that had sucked the poison from the sewage of neighbouring Ghimbly, and which were used for food. If this story is not true, it is at least very cleverly invented, since we all know that oysters and other shell fish may become a convenient vehicle for the propagation of "filth diseases." In fact, the only certain method of obtaining absolute immunity from epidemic disease is to destroy the bacteria which are the reputed agents of it. Wastewater under treatment by the Hermite system would not be the great problem believed to be the case by those who are on the eve of a remarkable revolution in prevailing systems of drainage. Certainly, if all that the French sanitary engineers claim for M. Hermite's system be true, a vast improvement will take place in the health of any town adopting it. Englishmen interested in questions of hygiene have also had an excellent opportunity of studying M. Hermite's system as applied to the Quartier Saint Francois, and those who have seen its effect have been deeply impressed. On the other side of the street, the filthy gutter; on the other side, the same discharge after electro-chemical treatment. The good people of Haverly behold the familiar black stream changed, as if by magic, into a clean run of water. As "things seen are stronger than things heard," so this simple ocular demonstration of the application of the Hermite system has left a far deeper impression on the public mind than all the learned lectures on sanitation which have been held in the Hotel de Ville. M. Hermite is engaged in an enterprise of great pitch and moment. He is calling on us, our newest ally against the "cholera" fever, which in our time, as well as in that of Horace, still hovers over mankind, seeking victims among the unwary or the weak. The hope of a noble victory lies before us. Possibly, in the future, electricity may be as useful to man as a shield against death by preventable disease, as has already proved herself a priceless servant as a messenger and an illuminant.

#### A FEW "TIPS" FOR JOHN BULL.

Our Bangkok contemporary the *Siam Free Press*, which is sometimes credited by its local contemporaries with being the organ of the French authorities in the capital of King Chulalongkorn's dominions, in a recent issue, taking an article recently published in this journal as its text, reads John Bull a lesson which, as a whole, is well worthy of note at this critical juncture. The article in question reads as follows:—

"The *Hongkong Telegraph* has a doleful tale to tell of the suppositions displayed by Great Britain in China. 'It is,' says our contemporary, 'maddening to think that while Great Britain has done nothing, and has not even been heard of during the present crisis, France, through the French Minister at Peking, has been vigorously acting as the champion of the injured missionaries in Szechuen. It is a French mission that is demonstrating in the Yangtze valley if it is France which has seized the opportunity to rectify her frontier, largely to her advantage, to claim a redress of grievances and special privileges for her subjects in the future; railways are to run into South China from Tongking; and it is a French scientific expedition that is to exploit the country south of the Yangtze next year. The French government deserves infinite credit for the promptness by which they have profited by reason of the opening afforded by China's weakness. Since we appear unable any longer to lead, add our contemporary, 'why should we not at least strive to approximately imitate France's example?' There is no galling the fact that British interests in China are fast going to the dogs, and that they are being supplanted by other Powers, especially by France which has the advantage over the others on account of the proximity of Tonkin, which can be turned into a far harder base of operations than Vladivostok in case of any conflict. However, the *Hongkong Telegraph* finds some consolation in the fact that Frenchmen, though admirable as

colonists. They may 'survey and explore, investigate and discover, and report, but they will hardly reap any practical benefit from their exertions.' Be that as it may, we do not see that any consolation is to be derived from this comfortable theory—now a little out of date—inasmuch as the right of reversion of the practical benefit of all French exertions is not held by Great Britain. But of all the fulminations directed against their government by the British press in China, the most weighty is, doubtless, the severe criticism on British abstention from co-operating with the French in a naval demonstration along the Yangtze river. It will be remembered that at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, Lord Rosebery intimated to Japan that British interests would be prejudiced by warlike operations on the Yangtze. The British Admiral was instructed to prevent the Japanese squadron from ascending that river. Though exception may be taken to the alleged importance of British interests in the Yangtze, which are of no more importance than those of Russia, still in any case the action of Great Britain in abstaining from the most turbulent service of China is surely a source of mortification to a nation which has been so successful in a series of powder and shot, must be considered most seriously unfortunate. Later events must have shown Great Britain the blunder she has committed, and as she has been mainly instrumental in preventing the Japanese from taking the Chinese in the Yangtze as a richly deserved lesson, which they have been rightly congratulated on the energy of her action, and upon casting aside all diplomatic trammels when dealing with the treacherous and barbarous officials of China. She is not only forwarding her own interests, but she is strengthening European prestige in the Far East by her admirable conduct vis-à-vis Chinese lethargy and insult. France is doing single-handed what ought long ago to have been done by a combination of the great Powers under the lead of Great Britain, which is the principal one concerned. That lead has been taken by France, and for the honour, prestige, and safety of European interests in the Far East in general, she is to be wished all success in her task, and gratified for her admirable promptitude with which the work has been undertaken.

#### THE PISCICULTURE AS A RIVAL TO HONGKONG.

In a letter to the editor of the *Saturday Review* "Ta Hing" points out the importance the Pisciculture will prove to Japan. "Japan," he says, "will develop the resources of the island, and will develop the resources of the sea. The question which may interest us is whether she will not also develop the Pisciculture, rather than rapidly for our comfort, to a naval station. A layman who knows the place, looking at it merely with lay eyes, expresses apprehension that Makung will rise up as a great stronghold, and will be a metaphorical thorn in the side of Hongkong. When Japan has converted a big slice of the indemnity money into a fleet, and a vast area of territory towards Makung, and a Portmouth, the Government responsible for the defence of Hongkong will be the British. Do not think that the Japanese may come to realise all that is meant by the cession of Formosa and the Pescadores to Japan. The present generation of Japanese may keep friends with England; but if they are as shrewd in their friendships as they are in their tastes, the present understanding may not last even so long. Don't you remember how the opening of Japan to the world, and to Russia, and to the United States, and to the other powers, has been a source of trouble to the British? When Japan increases her navy as she is believed to intend, it will jeopardize our keeping a fleet out there as big as that we now keep in the Mediterranean, or she will hold foreign interests there (Hongkong included) in the hollow of her hand. There is a good deal of truth in all this, and it is to be hoped Lord Salisbury will speedily demonstrate to the world, and to Russia, and to France in particular, that all hazards British commercial and political interests will be benefited by duty protection in all parts of the world. Japan, however, is our natural ally and cannot prove dangerous to us for some time to come, even if she would, which is doubtful.

#### LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

IN THE "KILN" AND "COLIMA" DISTRICTS. The need of life-saving appliances that can be thrown quickly into the water and become immediately available, without fear of their being disabled by contact with the sides of the vessel, or overturned by the force of the waves, was demonstrated in the case of the *Colima*, a small steamer, which was wrecked in the recent founding of the steamer *Colima*. The boats of this vessel proved of very little use in saving the lives of those on board and consequently very few of the large number of passengers and crew were rescued. The circumstances were, according to the *New York Maritime Register*, exceptional in this case. The breaking loss of the deck load of lumber made it no doubt a difficult matter to launch the boats, and the floating masts and other debris, with destruction of the masts, rendered the boats almost useless. It was some time before the boats were launched, and what different in the case of the steamer *Colima*, which was prevented from launching many of her boats because of her careening to starboard on one side by the turning water as to render it impossible to bring the boats on the opposite side into use.

Here are two instances of great loss of life resulting from inability to bring into use all or nearly all of the life-boats of these vessels. In one instance the disaster was in progress; in the other the disaster was late, the sea quiet. The emergency in both cases, however, came suddenly and the effort to meet it successfully with the means at hand proved ineffective. Both vessels so far as known were fully equipped with the usual life-saving appliances. In one instance, perhaps, they were beyond the requirements of the law. Yet, a great sacrifice of life resulted in both cases in spite of it. It is a matter of course, that accidents of this particular kind should happen. Yet, nevertheless, these occurrences are of such a singular nature as to preclude the idea of the accidents happening again at any time.

All steamers are vulnerable in the same part of the vessel where the *Colima* was struck. It is not unusual for heavily laden vessels to be caught in terrific storms. How to provide against loss of life under these conditions should be given most serious consideration. The ship's boats are necessary adjuncts, but it is evident that they must be supplemented by something that can be quickly launched without any particular effort. Something is wanted that will not be damaged by violent contact with the side of the vessel nor by the waves, and that will keep afloat under all circumstances. Such an apparatus would be of the nature of a raft. It should be flexible and strong, but light. It is a thing that is greatly needed at the present time on board of all vessels and there is certainly a good field open for inventors in this direction.

#### COMMERCIAL NEWS.

##### HONGKONG FREIGHT MARKET.

In their *Freight Circular* issued yesterday Messrs. Lamki and Rogers write:—

"The market during the past fortnight has been devoid of interest and the amount of business is much smaller than usual."

STEAM-FREIGHTS.—It is a long time since freights have been in such a deplorable condition as at the present moment. Rice business, from Saigon as well as from Bangkok to this port, on account of the disparity of our markets, has become almost impossible and to illustrate the existing state of affairs we may mention that whilst only one or two steamers have been locally at 25 cents per picul, a steamer bound this way was forced to accept at Saigon the miserably low rate of 7 cents per picul. Grain at the rice-ports, though for no apparent reason, is much too dear for the local market and no improvement in freights can be expected until prices have receded materially. From Saigon to the Philippines, two steamers have been fixed at the low rates of 25 cents and 30 cents per picul respectively, but even at these figures business appears to be impracticable at the moment. Rates to most of the other ports are hardly much better; coal freights from Moji to this are down to 18.64 per ton; in fact a steamer is reported to have sailed from Moji to Canton rates are 56 cents per picul lower than last reported, business having been done at 25 cents per picul, and as prices for rice, sugar, and other goods are falling, even lower rates must be expected. On monthly terms three fresh charters are reported, also at lower rates. The first mentioned two settlements are for Amoy, Swatow, and the sub-charter of the *Whelan* has been effected at a serious loss to her original Charterers, the boat costing 60 350 per month. The charter of the *Triumph* is for local account, to commence in November, and the steamer is intended for the Hoklo/Pakhoi trade. Prospects for the near future are very discouraging; tonnage is likely to accumulate as many steamers will not be able to run longer in the north and will, on present limited requirements, it will prove extremely difficult to find employment for them.

SALE-FREIGHTS.—There is no change whatever to report and no fresh settlements for any destination are on record. For New York, shippers are fully engaged up to October and do not care to operate now. The *Santa Clara* has left and *George P. Hanson*, and *George S. Hanson*, have arrived and will commence loading shortly. For San Francisco, the *Alaska* has left and *Lyndhurst*, recently arrived, leaves the only vessel for the north and will, on present limited requirements, it will prove extremely difficult to find employment for them.

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#### THE CONTROL OF LAUNDRIES.

Regulations were adopted, subject to the approval of the Government, to the following effect:—

1.—All laundries must be registered.

2.—All laundries must be in buildings lighted, ventilated, paved and drained in accordance with the 1882 by-law.

3.—All laundries must be kept clean, and lime-washed at least once a year.

4.—Laundries must not be used as dwelling or for anything else but laundry work.

5.—Nobody except caretaker or men engaged on special laundry work shall stay all night in a laundry.

6.—All laundries shall be always open to inspection by the officers of the Board.

A schedule embodying certain minor details to be appended in applying for registration was attached.

WILLS CLOSER.

Certain wills, about which the analysts had made an adverse report, were ordered to be closed.

PLAGUE.

A case of plague was reported from a Macdonald Road, Kowloon, and the Medical Officer of Health, in a minute, said that it was probable that the case was contracted in an infected house in the Kowloon district.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health in the Chinese inhabitants have any sense of pride the notion which is abroad, to suppose that a person who is infected with the plague should be kept in a house, but to have to suffer the plague in a house, is a very dangerous condition as to constitute a danger to health, and to constitute a danger to the community.

The President said he did not think it was necessary to bring his subject before the Board for the purposes of a motion, as most of the complaints of the ordinary description of nuisances could be dealt with under the Ordinances. It was of course impossible to put the city in a sanitary condition all at once, but the inspectors in the various districts had been instructed to keep a sharp look out, and the Secretary and Superintendent would do their utmost to enforce the Ordinances.

The resolution was carried.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY WAS READ:—

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